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MADRAS COURIER.

OL. XXIX. TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1813. No. 1439.

Advertiſement

AS IT IS INTENDED
TO DISPOSE OF
A QUANTITY OF
DROSS
AND
REFUSE,
OF DIFFERENT SORTS,
BY PUBLIC SALE,

Persons intending to become purchasers, will upon Application at the Mint be furnished with Musters of 25 Pounds each, and the whole will be sold on the 5th, 6th and 7th May next.

MADRAS MINT, 27th April, 1813. J. H. D. OGILVIE, MINT MASTER.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BINNY AND CO.

HAVE received from CALCUTTA, a few Copies of DOCTOR HUNTER'S DICTIONARY, HINDOOSTANEE and ENGLISH, in TWO VOLUMES, FOR SALE; which may be had by application at their Office, at THIRTY TWO PAGODAS EACH COPY.

CHARLES HANCOCK,
RESPECTFULLY ACQUAINTS
THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE PROPOSES
TRANSACTING BUSINESS,
IN THE
AGENCY,
AND
COMMISSION
LINE,
AT
CALINGAPATAM,

and the Ports adjacent thereto from this date, on the terms of the general Rates of AGENCY and COMMISSION that obtain at Madras, where he will endeavour by strict attention and punctuality to the commands with which he may be honored to merit support.

Ship Owners and Merchants &c. requiring Cargoes of Grain, Salt, &c. can be supplied at a proper notice previously given, and a remittance for the probable amount to provide the same, will be necessary.

A[illegible] to the care of MR. EDWA[illegible] DALBY, Master Attendant at Calingapatam.

Calingapatam, 19th April, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Drawing of the SECOND CLASS of the present MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY will positively commence on the 10th of this month.

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OFFICE, Fort St. George, May 1, 1813.

Advertiſement

PETER THOMSON,
HAS
FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR COLOMBO ARRACK, at ten Pagodas per quarter Leaguer.

Good FRENCH BRANDY, at twelve Pagodas per dozen.

Ditto PORT WINE, at eight Pagodas.

Ditto MADEIRA, at five, six, and eight Pagodas.

Ditto BEER, at three and a half Pags.

Ditto AMERICAN GIN, at two Pagodas per gallon.

Ditto RUM, at one Pagoda.

FRENCH LIQUERES, in quarts, at eight and ten, and in pints, at five Pagodas per dozen.

RASPBERRY RUM, at seven Pagodas.

Superfine broad brown and white NANKEEN, at fifteen Pagodas per corge.

Fresh HYSON TEA, but not of the last importation, at Thirty Pagodas per chest, and two Rupees per pound.

SUGAR CANDY, per tub, eight Pagodas.

BOURBON CHOCOLATE, at one Pagoda per pound.

Ditto ROSE WATER, at one Pagoda per bottle.

Ditto HONEY, at one ditto.

EUROPE BOOTS, at six Pagodas per pair.

PARKER's single and double barrelled GUNS and PISTOLS, at and under prime cost.

POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BELTS, &c. ditto.

BENGAL TOWELS, and TABLE CLOTHS, at low prices.

Do. DOOREAS & CHARCONNAHS, at two and three quarter Pagodas each.

BOOKS,
A MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION,
OF WHICH A SECOND CATALOGUE IS PREPARING.

A few sets of beautiful CORNELIANS, at ten Pagodas each.

BENGAL CANDLES, at eight Pagodas per maund.

NORTHWARD LONG CLOTHS, at eight Pagodas per piece.

Elegant cut glass HOOKA BOTTOMS, with Bengal SNAKES, &c. under prime cost.

JOCKEY CAPS & WHIPS very cheap.

EUROPE GILT PICTURE FRAMING, ditto.

A TWO POLE TENT, in good order, price thirty Pagodas.

SCOTTISH and WELCH AIRS, five vols. eighteen Pagodas.

PETER THOMSON,
RESPECTFULLY ACQUAINTS
THE
PUBLIC,
THAT HE HAS GIVEN UP
HIS
COMMISSION
AND
AUCTION BUSINESS,
WHICH WILL, HOWEVER, BE
CARRIED ON
Under his Superintendance,
IT BEING HIS INTENTION
TO OPEN
A
EUROPE SHOP.

Advertiſement

A SMALL QUANTITY
OF
FRESH
BHOOT GRAM,
JUST ARRIVED
ON THE
EUPHRATES,
TO BE HAD
FOR
READY MONEY,
AT
88 Pagodas per Garce.
ENQUIRE OF
SAWMY NAICK,
AT JAFFER JEE'S GARDEN,
NORTH BOUNDARY WALL.

John Peters and Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the PUBLIC, that they have opened **A COACH YARD,** on the Mount Road, adjacent to COLONEL CALDWELL's Garden, near the new Church; where every kind of Conveyances in that Branch will be made up to order, also Repairs undertaken at a moderate Rate.

HERALDRY PAINTING executed in the neatest manner.

J. PETERS and Co. hope by strict attention and punctuality to the commands, with which they may be honored to merit Support.

MADRAS, *3d May*, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS SUTLIFFE, late an Inhabitant of Madras, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Mrs. MARY JEPP, as an Executrix therein named.—All persons having any claims against the said Estate, or being indebted, or holding any property belonging thereto, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to Lieutenant Colonel THOMAS HAYES, the Constituted Attorney of the said Executrix, at St. Thomas's Mount.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 30th of April, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NEALE, Commanding the Cantonment of Arcot, having taken charge of the Effects of the late LIEUTENANT CADENSKI, of H. M. 80th Regiment, Deceased; and disposed of the same by public Auction agreeably to the Regulations of the service; and having discharged his Servants Wages and Funeral expences: her[illegible] gives Notice, that he is ready to [illegible] over the Balance in his possession [illegible] person who may be legally authorised to receive it.

ARCOT, *16th April* 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NEALE, Commanding the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Cornet ELLIS JOHN FATIO, of the said REGIMENT, deceased; and disposed of the same by Public Auction agreeably to the Regulations of the Service; hereby gives Notice that having discharged every just demand against the Estate, he is about to Remit the Balance in his possession to the Sub Treasurer at the Presidency.

ARCOT, *16th April*, 1813.

TONTINE SOCIETY.

Established at Batavia, January 1, 1813, open for the admission of Members till the first of July ensuing, and to be finally closed, and the accumulated property of the Fund divided amongst the Members surviving upon the first day of January, 1823, at Mid-day.

WM. ROBINSON, Esq.
Major CAMPBELL,
C. O. JACOB, Esq. and to act as Secretary and Agent in Batavia. } *Directors.*
Messrs. Fairlie, Fergusson, & Co. *Agents at Calcutta.*

1.—All persons are eligible to become Subscribers before the first day of July, 1813, after which, no person can be admitted.

2.—Subscriptions to be paid half-yearly in advance upon the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year.

3.—The amount of Subscriptions to be to Military and Sea-faring men, calculated at the rate of thirty Sicca Rupees, to all others thirty-seven and a half each per mensem.

4.—The Subscriptions shall be continued for ten years, counting from the 1st day of January, 1813, and the accumulated property of the Fund divided amongst the Subscribers surviving upon the first day of January, 1823, at Mid-day.

5.—The property of the Fund shall be vested in Company's Paper, as often as there shall be two thousand Rupees on hand. The paper to be in the names of the Directors of the Society, and deposited in the Treasury, and not transferable but by the unanimous vote of the Directors, and by special power of Attorney—The interest only being made payable to the Agent.

6.—The first half yearly Subscription to be paid before the first of February next, or the payment of a whole year's Subscription will be necessary to entitle a person to enrollment, but then he will not be liable to any further Subscription before the first of January, 1814.

7.—Subscriptions for any time above half a year may be paid in advance, and any person paying the amount of his five years Subscription at one time shall not be liable to any further contribution, after having paid two years Subscription, then the amount of four years Subscription paid at once, will give a like exemption; or after having paid three years and a half by instalments, then the amount of 3½ years additional Subscription will give the exemption.

8.—In the event of a half-yearly Subscription becoming one month in arrears, the Agent of the Society shall immediately give notice thereof to the Member so neglecting; and sufficient time (three months for any part of India where a post is established—nine months for any part of India beyond sea—and fifteen months to all other parts,) allowed for a reply; and if the Subscription is not liquidated within the times as just specified, agreeable to the situation, together with a fine of two per cent for each month the Subscription shall have continued in arrears, the Member so defaulting shall forfeit all claims upon the Society.

9.—After the first of July ensuing, all cash Subscriptions must be paid to the Agent in Calcutta, previous to which the Agent in Batavia is empowered to receive them, or at any time orders at sight upon Calcutta, with an addition of 3 months interest, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on account of the time the order may take in arriving. Should the order not be paid upon demand, no additional time can be allowed the Subscriber for liquidating the amount of his Subscription, more than would be given had the order not been tendered.

10.—The property of the Fund shall be divided on the first of January, 1823, amongst those present, setting apart to remain in the Treasury the shares of all absent claimants till sufficient time (three months from any part of India where a Post is established—nine months from all parts beyond sea—and fifteen months from all other parts) shall have elapsed for the production of an authentic document of the claimant's existence, such as a certificate of two Magistrates in Europe, two respectable Civil Servants or two Senior Military Officers at the Station with the claimant in India, in failure whereof the remaining property shall be divided amongst the proper claimants.

11.—In the event of the death or removal in any other manner of any of the Directors others from among the Subscribers shall be appointed by the Majority of votes of those present at this station.

12.—After the admission of a number of Subscribers in Bengal, it may be thought necessary to nominate Directors in Calcutta; vacancies there shall be filled by a Majority of Voices of the Subscribers there.

13.—The above rules shall not be alterable, but by the unanimous Voice of the Subscribers—In other matters the unanimous Voice of the Directors will be sufficient.

BATAVIA, *January* 1, 1813.

From the Government Gazette.

APRIL 29.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, April 20, 1813.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The following removals are ordered.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thompson, from 2d to 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant Tweedie, from 1st to 2d Battalion.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Roberts, from 2d to 1st Battalion.
Ensign Scott, from 1st to 2d Battalion.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant M[illegible]daine, from 1st to 2d Battalion.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Baddeley, from 2d to 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Bradford of the 18th, will do duty with the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment or Chicacole Light Infantry, 'till further orders.

Ensigns Fraser and Low of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, will proceed to join the respective Battalions of that Regiment to which they stand appointed.

Assistant Surgeon Sharman at present attached to His Majesty's 22d, will proceed to join and do duty with His Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

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MADRAS COURIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR,

I enclose you, as a matter of curiosity, several translations from an Arabic work, entitled "Deh Mujlis" *They were made by an eminent Orientalist, and were first printed at Calcutta, in the "Asiatic Miscellany," a periodical publication, which has been for several years discontinued, and from a remnant of which I have accurately transcribed them. Should you think these translations worthy a place in your useful paper, they are much at your service.*

DEATH OF MAHOMMED.

Traditionists of grievous tidings, & narrators of heart-breaking events, have handed down to us that in the tenth year of the Hegira,* after the prophet had performed his last pilgrimage, on the day named Urfa, and in the plain surnamed Urfaat, the following sentence was communicated to him from above: "Now have I completed the work of your religion, and bestowed perfect happiness upon you: after which, whenever he preached to the people, he mixed with his discourse the tidings of his expected, and welcome dissolution.

At length, upon the 28th of the moon Suffer, of the 11th Hegira, the prophet repaired to the burial ground of Bukea, † and passed a considerable time in prayer for the souls of those whose remains were deposited in the tombs around him: the following day he was seized with an head-ache, in which condition he came forth, and gave direction for the people to be assembled, as he was about to preach to them for the last time. When they were arrived, he ascended the pulpit, and having concluded a long discourse, he addressed them in these words:—"Know, O ye people, my dissolution is at hand: my desire of being united to God overpowers me, and I shall quickly depart from among you: say, then, in what manner have I not performed my prophetic mission for your salvation? For your sakes, and for religion I have fought, whilst you, in return, have smote my teeth, and defiled my face with blood." They acknowledged what he said was true; that he had shewn them the right, and taught them to shun the crooked path; beseeching the Almighty to reward him accordingly. The prophet then, in the name of God, solemnly enjoined any whom he might have struck, to arise, and take reparation; or any that he might have injured in his property, forthwith to receive back whatever was his due: on which, a man named Akausha arose and said, "O prophet, since you so earnestly urge this matter, I should be a sinner if I continued silent: know then, that in the expedition to Tebouck, intending to smite your female camel, Kuswah, the whip descended on my shoulders, and was attended with excruciating pain; for which I now expect retaliation" "May God reward you in both worlds," replied the prophet, "O Akausha, for giving me an opportunity of compounding this affair now, and for not having deferred it to the day of judgment: can you inform me with what whip the offence was committed?" Akausha answered, that it was with the rod Mamshuke, having a thong suspended from the end of it; which the prophet ordered immediately to be brought.‡

[illegible] repaired to the prophet's house, and knocked at the door of Fatima's apartment, repeating the usual salutation observed towards the prophet's family. Fatima knew the voice, and on being advised of his errand, observed, that as her father was afflicted with a fever, and had not strength to sit his horse, he could have no occasion for such an instrument. On being informed of farther particulars, she gave a loud shriek, and solemnly adjured Soliman to impress on Akausha's mind, that out of regard to the weak and sickly condition of her father, he ought to be merciful, and spare him.

When Soliman had departed, Fatima sent for her sons, Hussen and Hossain, and acquainted them with what had happened, bidding them repair to the place where their grandfather was, and instead of one stroke which Akausha was about to inflict on him, receive each an hundred in his room. But on their informing the prophet of the business on which they were come, he pronounced that they could not grant retaliation for that which he had committed; at the same time desiring Akausha to rise and strike.

Akausha remonstrated, that as his shoulders were bare when he received the blow, the prophet's ought to be submitted to him in the same condition, which the holy man prepared to do, a murmur of mingled piety and indignation arising from the Angels of Heaven, who beheld the scene. But when Akausha saw the naked shoulders of the prophet, and beheld thereon the seal of his apostolic mission, he sprang forward, and applied his lips to the holy sign, saying, "O Prophet, to kiss this mark, and not to obtain retaliation, was the object I sought after; yourself having often pronounced, 'Whoever touches the skin of my body, him the fire of hell shall spare.'"

The prophet now descended from the pulpit; his indisposition visibly increasing upon him. He, however, desired Ali to leave him, and repose himself; which having done, he returned, and informed his father-in-law that in a dream he had beheld himself clad in complete armour, which on a sudden was torn from his body. The prophet replied, "that armour am I, of whom you are about to be deprived." Fatima came next, and related, that being in a deep sleep, she thought she held in her hand a sheet of the holy Koran, which was suddenly ravished from her sight. The prophet replied, "That sheet of the Koran am I, who shall quickly be lost to you." Hussen and Hossain also related, that in their dreams they had just beheld a throne moving on the bosom of the wind, under which they walked, with their heads uncovered. The prophet replied, "That throne signifies my coffin; under which you will soon walk, in the manner represented to you."

Ibnabbas informs us, that the Almighty commanded the angel of death, saying, "Repair to my beloved Mahommed; but touch not his immaculate soul, without his own acquiescence. Israiel, attended by a host of kindred spirits, in the disguise of an Arabian villager, transported himself in an instant to the prophet's habitation, with the commission of God in his hand. He repeated the customary salutation, and begged admittance, as having come off a long journey. Fatima was sitting by her father's pillow, when she heard the voice, and desired the stranger to call another time, as the prophet was not at leisure. A repetition of the request, by Israiel, was followed by an answer couched in the same terms. The third time, it was demanded in a peremptory tone, which struck the family with terror. The prophet opened his eyes, and demanded the cause of their consternation. Fatima answered, "That an extraordinary kind of stranger, who stood at the door, had thrice demanded admission, and would take no denial." The prophet asked her if she knew not who it was; she answered, "God is wise, I know not:" "He is," pursued the prophet, "the destroyer of lusts, the annihilator of passions, the maker of widows, and of orphans; an intruder, who opens doors without the assistance of a key; and lays prostrate without the aid of arms. He is, my daughter, the angel of death, and attends for the soul of your father: whose threshold he respects, or he had entered without hesitation, it not being his practice to wait for admission: open the door, that he may come in." "Alas!" exclaimed Fatima, "then the ruin of Medina approaches, for its protector is about to depart."

The prophet desired her to be comforted, as even angels would behold her grief with concern. With his holy hands, he wiped off the tears which ran down her cheeks; and beseeched the Almighty to endue her with patience and resignation to support his loss; injoining her as soon as death should have closed his eyes, to repeat the following sentence: "*From God we are, and to God we must return.*" Fatima continued to dwell on her approaching loss, in the most moving terms, and was interrupted by her father, who again desired that Israiel might be admitted.

The angel of death now appeared, saying, "Peace to the prophet! The Almighty has sent you his blessing, and restricted me from touching your soul, till I have your own permission." The prophet replied, "it is my request that you refrain from it till Gabriel arrives." That angel, the messenger of the word of God, mean time had received his commission to repair to Mahommed, and carry to the beloved of the Almighty a turban, made from the texture of the cloth of paradise. Weeping and lamenting he stood before him, and was gently taxed by Mahommed, with having forsaken him in his present awful situation: which the angel excused by alledging he had been employed about his affairs, and now brought the joyful tidings which he himself would wish for, namely, that the violence of the flames of hell had been abated for his passage, the gardens of paradise adorned, and hosts of angels drawn up for the reception of his soul. The prophet acknowledged the goodness of God; but added, that his mind was oppressed with cares for the future fate of his disciples. Gabriel desired him to be under no concern on that account, as the Almighty would work out the salvation of as many of them as he should desire. The prophet then beckoned Israiel to come forward and execute his commission; which while he was doing, the Lord of the world fixed his eyes on the ceiling, and repeated the name of the Most High; when his hands, which were clasped together, and extended, suddenly dropping on his breast, his soul took its flight to the presence of its Creator. "*From God we are, and to God we must return.*"

DEATH OF FATIMA.

Though traditions differ in regard to the time, during which Fatima was absorbed in grief for the loss of her father; yet they agree in this, that it continued long incessant. At the end of about six months, her husband Ali, going one day into her apartment, beheld her employed in kneading dough for bread, mixing up a composition for the children's hair and making preparation for washing their garments. Ali, astonished at the novelty of the scene, addressed her, "O! worthy to be served by men and angels! O! sole daughter of the prophet and last of apostolic women! O! mother of the two martyrs! never yet have I beheld your attention engaged by two employments at a time, and now I see it taken up with three. What mystery does this conceal?" The holy Fatima, (her eyes bathed in tears) replied, "O! prince distinguished in the plain of La Futtah*, and surnamed of the Almighty, the Lion of God! O! bud of the garden, and line of Abu Taleb! † The happiness of our union draws to a close; the hour of separation is arrived, and the period of absence is about to commence. Last night I dreamed I beheld my father, standing on an eminence, and looking round as if in expectation of some one's approach. I called out, 'Whence are you, O my parent! my heart is afflicted, and my body wasted with anguish on your account.' He replied, 'I am now come for you; the time is arrived, in which you must wean your affections from the flesh, and break the bonds of your earthly habitation; in which you must remove your tents from the straits of the earth to the world of heaven; make haste for I cannot depart without you:' I replied, 'O my father, this event is my wish, the consummation of which I have constantly sighed for.' 'Use no delay, then,' he repeated again, 'for to-morrow night you must accompany your parent.' I here awoke, with my heart entirely absorbed by the desire of the world to come, and am certain, that the close of this day, or to-morrow evening, will be the period of my dissolution; I am therefore making bread to-day, as grief on my account may render you incapable of doing it to-morrow, and my children in consequence may hunger in vain; I wash their garments now, knowing not who will attend to the wants of my orphans hereafter; and I am preparing to clean their hair at this time, ignorant of whom they will have to clean it when I am gone."—Thus, Fatima was anxious to keep their hair from being polluted by common dirt; had she beheld what afterwards happened, their graceful ringlets defiled with dust, and their enchanting countenances stained with blood, how would she have supported the heart-rending sight!

When Ali had heard her to a conclusion, the tears running down his cheeks, he replied," O! my beloved, hardly yet have I recovered from one wound, when lo! another is inflicted on me; and to the death of your father, is the loss of you now to be added."—Fatima desired him to be comforted under both, and not to leave her, as the moments of her life were numbered, and their next meeting would be in the world of eternity. She put the garments of her children in water, and bedewed their heads with the fondest tears of maternal love; "Would to heaven!" she exclaimed, "I were ignorant of the cruel fate which awaits them: and of the extent to which it will be carried! Go," she continued, "my children, to the burial ground of Buckea, and employ your prayers to heaven, in behalf of your mother."

When they were gone, she extended herself on the bed, and desired Ali to sit down by her: she called for Asmah, the daughter of Awmise, and desired dinner might be ready by the time her sons would return, and served up to them in another apartment, that they might escape the misery of seeing her in her last agonies. Asmah did as she had been directed, and on their return brought up the dinner. The princes, in astonishment, demanded, if ever she had seen them sit down without their mother, and wherefore she supposed they would do it now; Asmah said her mistress being indisposed, they had better not wait for her; but they replied, that without their mother's company no refreshment would be palatable to them, and went strait toward her apartment.

On seeing them approach, Fatima desired Ali to send them away again, to the tomb of her father, that they might humble themselves before God, while she endeavored to repose herself. When they were gone she desired Ali to take her head to his bosom, for her life now ebbed fast. Ali replied, he had neither heart nor resolution to behold her in such a situation, or to attend to language so affecting: "O! Ali!" she answered, "the road which I am going, is a road which all must travel; and the fulness of my grief is such, as must, of necessity, be allowed utterance. Be patient, then, and imbibe the bitter draught of my dissolution." Ali took her to his bosom; when, in the affliction with which he was overwhelmed, a tear dropped on her cheek: she opened her eyes, and seeing the violence of his grief, observed, that the present was rather a season for testamentary duties, than unavailing sorrow. "O! first of women!" he quickly replied, "reveal your will." "I have four requests," "continued Fatima: First, if I have misbehaved myself towards you, or ever given you uneasiness, that you forgive me." He answered, "God forbid! During the time we have lived together, neither in word nor in act have you done aught to give my heart a pang: you have been my perpetual solace, not my sorrow: my comforter in affliction, not the disturber of my repose. In you, I have found the faithful mistress, not the imperious tyrant: possessed of the sweetness and softness of the rose, not the sharpness and annoyance of the thorn." Secondly, let my children," she continued, "be dear to you; forsake not those who possess so tender a place in my heart; withdraw not from their heads your fostering hand: and should the forwardness of youth ever break out in them, let it obtain your forgiveness. Thirdly, let me be conveyed to my grave by night; that as in life, my person has been secluded from the eyes of men, so, in death, my bier may be sacred from their view. Fourthly, neglect not to frequent the tomb of her to whom you have been so dear; and whose faithful and affectionate companion you have been. Now, alas! the connexion must, of necessity, be dissolved" Ali promised a faithful observance of her requests, and proposed others on his part: First, that if he had been ever wanting in his attention to her, she would forgive him. Secondly, when she beheld her father, she would present the salutation of one who continued to feel and deplore his loss. Thirdly, that she would not, for any part of his conduct towards her, complain of him to the prophet. Fatima answered; "God is my witness that during the time we have lived together, I have not experienced from you a word or a deed, that can be complained of: on the contrary, your conduct towards me has been full of manliness, liberality and kindness; engaging words, and laudable actions."

While they were engaged in this affecting discourse, [illegible] of lamentation [illegible] complaint suddenly assailed them, from without; and in [illegible] voice interrupted [illegible] sons, admittance was soon after [illegible] by Hussen and Hossain,‡ that they might take a last farewell of their parent. Ali opened the door, and taking them affectionately in his arms, asked by what means they had discovered their mother's approaching end. They replied, "On arriving at the mausoleum of our grandfather, we heard a voice, saying, 'Behold! the orphans of Fatima are arrived! which was followed by another, saying, 'Behold! the intercessors of the day of judgment are arrived'! and then a third, which resembled the voice of the prophet; saying, 'Lo! the darlings of my heart are here!' When we entered the mausoleum, and had performed our devotions, we heard a voice proceed from the tomb, saying, 'Return, my children, that you may behold your mother, to meet whom I came here for the last time!" With this they rushed on, and beheld Fatima, with her head reclined on the pillow; they fell at her feet, beseeching her to open her eyes, and bless her orphans with a last look. Fatima aroused, took them to her bosom, saying, "O! my beloved sons! God knows what is to happen to you, after I am gone; and to what extent the tyranny of your enemies will be exercised against you!" She then called for her daughters, and delivered them to Hussen and Hossain; earnestly and repeatedly recommending them all to the protection of Ali. When her husband and children had left her, Fatima desired Asmah to prepare water for her ablutions, which she went through with a minute attention to the precepts and ceremonies of her religion, in a manner that is seldom done; after which she directed her couch to be spread, and threw herself on it: she then spoke to her servant of a certain unction made from the camphor of Paradise, and given to her father by the angle Gabriel, for the purpose of his body being annointed with it after his decease, which he had divided into three parts; one part for himself, one for Ali, and one for her: the latter she desired might be brought: when it was produced, she bade Asmah apply it, after her death, to the use for which it was designed. She now desired to be left alone, as she wished to commune with her God. Asmah has related that about half an hour after she had quitted her mistress, she heard her weeping aloud, which induced her to go in, when she observed Fatima engaged in the most pious and fervent devotions; invoking the Almighty, by the honor of her father, and his desire again to behold her; by the misery which preyed on the heart of Ali, at the prospect of her dissolution; by the grief of her sons, and distraction of her daughters: to have mercy on her father's disciples, and to pardon the sins of the ungodly. At this Asmah could not suppress her sobs, which attracting the notice of Fatima, she demanded if she had not desired to be left alone, and he called to in a short time; that if no answer was returned, it might be known that she had departed to the bosom of her father. On this, Asmah again retired, and soon after calling, no answer was returned; when entering the apartment, and drawing the veil from her mistress's face, she saw that she was no more. "*From God we are, and to God we must return.*"

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* *Hegira*, the Mahommedan era, or reckoning of time. According to the Mussulman account, it is now in the 1224th year: so that the events here related must have occurred (if they occurred at all) about 1213 years ago, answering to the Christian era 598—*Transcriber.*

† This place, *Bukea*, must have been, of course, at or near Medina.—*Transcriber.*

‡ Great stress is laid by devout Mahommedans, on the humility and meekness testified by their prophet, on this instance, in submitting to retaliation for an involuntary offence, which in strictness of law, he was not obliged to do.—*Translator.*

* Alluding to the sentence of "La Futtah illa Ali, la Seyf alli Zulfecar." "There is no heroism but Ali's; there is no sword but Zulfecar:" which the sect of Sheeas alledge to have been pronounced by God. Zulfecar was the name of Ali's sword—*Translator.*

† The father of Mahommud. *Transcriber.*

‡ Hussen and Hossain were both murdered in the year 9 of the Hegira; the former being poisoned by his own wife at the instigation of her relations; and the latter assassinated by Shimir. The anniversary of this event is still celebrated by all Mussulmen during the first ten days of the month of Mohurrum: answering to the last of Jan. and beginning of February of our reckoning. At this season, in the evening the disciples of Mahommed, form in grand procession, accompanied by torches, and preceded by their idols, which are sacrificed to the memory of the two martyrs. During the whole ceremony, they beat their breasts & continually repeat the names of "*Hussen, Hossain.*"

To the EDITOR of the CEYLON GOVERNME
GAZETTE.

SIR,

I request you will be pleased to publish in the Cey Government Gazette, the annexed Abstract of Returns transmitted Monthly by the District Super tendants of the number of persons Vaccinated in C lon, during the year 1812, and also a Copy of a Cir lar Letter, dated January 1, 1813, addressed to Superintendants.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JAMES ANDERSC
Colombo, April 7, 1813.
Supt. G

Abstract of the Number of Persons Vaccinate the different Districts in Ceylon, during year 1812.

Superintendants.	*Districts.*	*Vacinators*	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	Total.
A. HIGH, Esq. Physician to the Forces	Caltura	J. W. Pietersz	171	178	200	209	154	137	306	349	404	340	35	395	3156
	Colombo	H. W. Schemelkettle	135	130	177	177	227	265	256	240	209	195	20	236	2456
	Negombo	M. Mack	73	50	72	54	72	69	66	99	74	64	6	54	819
	Chilaw	J. H. Vansanden	26	23	39	32	28	25	23	10	6	15	[illegible]	1	235
	Calpentyn	J. H. Tousaint	36	71	43	37	39	30	[illegible]	27	48	27	4	29	469
	Putlam	J. L. Jansen	10	16	28	23	23	15	29	30	26	39	3	12	282
A. WHITE, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 66th Regiment	Manar	H. Mattheisz	97	129	177	123	83	115	93	52	80	78	17	52	1249
	Jaffna	C. G. Kegel, 1st.	281	323	607	449	544	347	287	206	257	237	22	303	4057
	Jaffna	N. Claass, 2d.	248	416	505	545	484	497	443	403	416	270	34	273	4841
	Mullativo	C. Schneider	31	36	28	30	37	37	43	53	48	52	3	0	434
M. HEIR, Esq. Surgeon 66th Regt.	Trincomale	F. Vansanden	80	89	95	125	90	112	109	92	77	78	5	38	1042
	Baticaloa	J. V. Seyp	65	66	123	44	129	0	208	141	134	94	13	85	1225
D. MOFFATT, Esq. Surgeon 3d Ceylon Regt.	Hambangtotte	C. G. Hopman	19	18	16	19	19	16	18	16	12	27	9	18	227
	Tangalle	C. Gersse	48	105	81	73	72	85	78	84	78	75	[illegible]	44	874
	Matura	F. W. De Hoed, A. S.	432	401	303	310	350	414	247	0	166	0	1	97	2720
	Point de Galle	J. Zybrandsz	233	259	247	156	267	225	189	189	227	235	25	254	2704
		Total	1985	2310	274	2392	2618	2389	2434	1988	226	1796	173	1895	26,783

JAMES ANDERSON, SUPT. GEN.

(CIRCULAR)

Office Colombo 1st January 1813

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency The Governor to call your particular attention to the following Instructions.

1st. As variolous Inoculation is prohibited, you will consider it as your particular duty to extend by every possible means the practice of Vaccine Inoculation in your District with this view you will appoint an hour, at which you will daily inoculate gratis, all persons who may present themselves for that purpose, with matter immediately taken from the Arm of an infected person, and you will take every pains to explain to the Natives, the nature of the disease, and convince them of its mildness and efficacy as a certain preventive against Small-Pox.

2d. You will instruct the Vaccinators in the principles of Vaccine Inoculation and cause them to attend to your practice, and point out to them the distinctive marks of the Vaccine pustule, and the other symptoms of the disease.

3d. You will as frequently as possible visit the subordinate stations to see that the Vaccinators are actively employed, and report to me your observations as to their diligence and attention.

4th. You will require from each of the Vaccinators a report of the persons inoculated by them agreeably to the accompanying form, which after examination you will transmit to me along with a similar one, of the Patients inoculated by yourself.

5th. The State of health of the Inhabitants to be mentioned in their Reports, and the probable causes of any particular disease that may be prevalent in the District, and the measures requisite to prevent its recurrence, and to suggest such alterations as might contribute to the health and comfort of the Inhabitants.

6th. To prevent the ingress of Small-Pox, which fatal malady may be now considered as extirpated from the Colony, the Superintendants of Vaccination will examine, and report on the state of health of the Crew &c. of Vessels arriving at their respective stations, and instruct the Vaccinators to perform this duty at the subordinate stations.—With a view to give effect to this measure, Government has directed precautions to be taken by the Master Attendant, and Custom-Masters at the different Ports.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON
Supt. General.

ADDRESS

From His Excellency The Governor to the Modeliars and other Head Men assembled at Palliagodde on the 13th of April 1813.

I have caused you to be here assembled, for the purpose of calling your attention to a subject of the first importance to the welfare of the inhabitants of His Majesty's Possessions in Ceylon.—And as in your several Districts, Pattoos and Korles, the inhabitants naturally look to you for advice and assistance in times of Emergency, it is a duty incumbent on you to afford it to them, and which in the present case I am persuaded you will do, to the utmost of your abilities.

The sufferings of the people during the late general scarcity of Provisions which has prevailed, notwithstanding the unprecedented and extensive aid granted by Government cannot but be intimately known to you, and have no doubt given rise in your minds to the adoption of Plans to avert a similar Calamity in future; and it is to communicate to you, what in my opinion those should be, that I now address you.

I had flattered myself that a plentiful Importation of grain during the favourable monsoon would have entirely removed all apprehension of returning scarcity.

I had also formed hopes that we should have reaped an abundant supply in the great Harvest of February and March. But you know that this Expectation has been disappointed in a considerable degree.

I am sorry to inform you, that, owing to a very partial Harvest upon the Coast of the Continent of India opposite to us, and also that by a severe storm several vessels which were bringing Grain to our Ports, having perished, our importations upon the close of the present monsoon, promise to be very scanty.

Under these circumstances measures of precaution, and the best Exertions of every individual, are most urgently required.

The approaching season is favourable to the Cultivation of various Roots particularly of Yams and Potatoes. It is also favourable to the cultivation of an excellent kind of Grain called in Cingaleeze Badde Eringo, and in English Indian Corn, also of the Culloo, and to a to you. Small Grains, which are very familiar

All these productions will afford a cheap and wholesome food, when Rice may not be to be obtained by the poorer Classes.

To the Cultivation of Badde Eringo I particularly call your attention, for I am told it is adapted to the soil and climate of this Country, and that it is a very valuable Article of food both for Man and Cattle.

All Land now not sown, and that will admit of immediate Cultivation, ought to be appropriated to rear those various Articles of subsistance which I have suggested to you.

Your advice, your Exertions, your Example in this necessary measure will do much good. —I can not enter into the detail of the mode by which it may best be carried into effect, that must depend upon you; because you have local information, the influence, and the means that are requisite.—If you employ these with judgement and activity, you will not only relieve your Districts from all fear of immediate want, but you will also materially promote industry, a quality which is so essential to the improvement of the Condition of the People.

I have the fullest confidence in your zeal generally, at the same time it is my duty, in a matter of such great Publick Interest to watch your proceeding, and in so doing I shall not fail to mark with particular approbation the Exertions of those among you, who are most active and most successful, in promoting an object on which the happiness and indeed existence of your Countrymen so materially depend.

I avail myself of this opportunity of calling the attention of the Corle Modeliars, to a Duty which rests most Particularly on them, the watchful care and preservation of the Jungle Cinnamon, which as an Article of Commerce and a Source of Revenue, is of the first importance to this Country—And in conclusion I have to assure you of my unceasing anxiety for your prosperity, and that my endeavours to promote it will never relax.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1813.

On Friday last, arrived the Ship *Dispatch*, Captain J. A. Edwin, and the Ship *Fanny*, Captain J. Benson, both from Cochin and Aleppe, the 22d April.

PASSENGERS.

Per Dispatch—Captain P. Fearon and Lieutenant Fearon.

Per Fanny—Mrs. Benson, and Child.

Arrivals.—April 28th, Brig *Wilhelmina*, Captain W. S. De Waas, from Columbo the 10th, and Trincomallie the 25th April.—29th, Brig *Hope*, Captain F. J. Modger, from Java the 7th February,—Ship *Monsoor*, Nacoda Mahomed Shaw, from Soosa,—May 2d, Brig *Endeavour*, Captain J. A. Gibson, from Rangoon the 30th March.

Departures.—April 27th, Ship *Commerce*, Captain J. R. Arbuthnot, for Bengal,—30th, Cutter *Tryal*, Captain H. D. Rozario, for Columbo,—Cutter *Margaritta*, Captain Francis Leives, for Jaffnapatam,—May 1st, Brig *Frederick*, Capt. J. Cooper, for Jaffnapatam,—Ship *Dispatch*, Captain Edwin, for Bengal;—Ship *Fanny*, Captain J. Benson, for Bengal.

Arrivals at the Presidency.

Major G. Custance, 1st Bat. 20th N. Regt.
Lieut. T. Hedgson, Fort-Adjt Cannanore.
Lieut. W. R. Taylor, 3d Native Regiment.
Lieut. C. W. Yates, 13th N. I.
Lieut. W. L. Church, 18th N. I.
Ensign J. W. Poole, 18th ditto.
Lieut. H. Walpole, 20th N. I.
Lieut. John Cameron, Assistant Quarter Master General.

Departures.

Major Broome, and Captain J. W. Wood, of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons.
Lieut. John Scott, 2d Bat. 15th Native Regt.
Assistant Surgeon Mickle, 2d Battalion 22d Native Regiment.
Lieut. W. Taylor, 3d N. I.
Lieut. J. W. Mallendine, 18th N. I.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1813.

The *Mysore*, Captain Smith, from Bombay the 9th ultimo, arrived in the river yesterday,—likewise the Henry Wellesley, Capt. Harrison, from Calingapatam, the 13th instant the General Wellesley, Capt. Brown, from Vizagapatam, the same date.—Passengers per General Wellesley: Mrs. Brown, Miss Sallary, Capt. Collingwood, N. Wollach, Esq. C. Serre, Esq. J. Parke Esq. Captain Stewart, and Master Maidman.

The Burmah brig Danae, Captain Mathews, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon the 27th ultimo, but brings no news.—The ship Shodon, and two brigs sailed at the same time for Calcutta.

BARRACKPOOR THEATRE.

We have seldom witnessed a more successful display of theatrical talent, and have certainly never seen it, at any time, attract more hearty and uninterrupted marks of approbation, than on Wednesday evening last, at the Barrackpore Theatre.

To the approaching departure of the Volunteers for Java, among whom are several eminent performers, may perhaps be attributed in some measure the extraordinary exertion and success of the gentlemen of Barrackpore on this occasion,—a success, that has unequivocally established the high reputation of this elegant little Theatre, and reflects no common credit on the rich vein of humour and versatile abilities of the several amateur performers.

Three Weeks after Marriage, and *Raising the Wind*, the pieces selected for the occasion, are too well known to require description. They are certainly both excellent of their kind; the former as a brief but legitimate representation of matrimonial *felicity*, even in the *Honey Moon*; the latter as a lively and spirited caricature of needy profligacy and fashionable *way* and *means*; the one holds out an important lesson to all *fidgety* Batchelors and Spinsters;—a pleasing *memento*, of "What they must all come to!" The other instructs us in a science, in which, with all our wisdom, we still require much instruction; namely, the art of borrowing, or in the fashionable phrase, of *raising the wind*, even in a calm.

It is useless to enter into a grave formal detail of the several performers' parts and execution. It is sufficient to remark, that the general merits of the whole were acknowledged by continued applauses of the audience; and that with a very few trifling exceptions in some of the inferior parts, the pieces were sustained with greater spirit and success than any we have before witnessed on those boards.

The *onus agendi*, the whole weight of the entertainment in the first piece, rests entirely on *Sir Charles* and *Lady Racket*, and we must say, they supported the load with all the skill and address of accomplished Fashionables. *Sir Charles* was easy, elegant, haughty, and hot-headed. *Lady C.* obstinate, cool, contemptuous & *cutting*; these opposite matrimonial elements of love and obstinacy, this conjugal chaos of *cold* and *hot*, with pride, passion, fashion and foppery—all striving for mastery, produced a most ludicrous scene, and obliged many an amorous couple in the rows to whisper each other saying.—Yes, my dear, the picture is too true!

Old Drugget had a very good wig on, and looked withal a very respectable citizen—like antiquarian Mynheer Van Hundertentrunk—Mrs. Drugget was no less excellent: she wept and blubbered with the most diverting effect.

In Raising the Wind, Sir Charles and Lady Racket again appeared as Diddler and Miss Laurelia Durable, and they appeared, if possible, to still greater advantage; indeed it is impossible, they should ever appear but to advantage, though we are inclined to think that the indolent elegance of the easy and all-accomplished Lady R. was not altogether suited to the stiff frigid trumpery of manners necessary for the part of the Old Maid.—*Diddler* was truly admirable; his ease, vivacity, versatility and volubility never for a moment forsook him—there was so much sympathy excited by his style of eating, that half the audience opened their mouths along with him during the Breakfast scene. He borrowed with infinite address, and seemed from his skill in *essaying* the pockets of his acquaintance to have considerable knowledge in the *transmutation* of metals.

With Sam however, the Philosopher's stone was mere *carbon*.—His arts and blandishments had no effect on *him*. Without any exaggeration we may affirm with truth, that the character of Sam was never before conceived or hit off with greater effect than by this gentleman. There was no withstanding his laugh—it bore down gravity and kept the house in a roar.

A Prologue was spoken between the pieces by a gentleman well known for his rich and genuine humour in the character of Dennis Belgrudder.—It was a sort of farewell address to the audience, and was written for the occasion, we believe, either by Sir Charles or Didler.—It is obvious that the chief merit of addresses of this nature depends on the style and mode of delivery—and here it met with ample justice by Dennis, who lent it a *Raciness*, an attic purity of tone and emphasis, that drew down unbounded applause, which continued for a considerable time after he retired, and would have obliged him to repeat it had it not been for the unseasonable interruption of the music. We regret much that this gentleman, who has so frequently delighted us on these boards, is about to embark for foreign service.

The following is a correct copy of the

PROLOGUE,

Spoken at the Barrackpore Theatre on the 14th Instant.

Och! hold your bother, though not in the play,
I'll spake my mind, and what I'm thinking, say,
Why won't I sure entirely certain here,
To find a welcome for a *Volunteer*.

Well! that point's settled quite; but now I'm in it,
What *will* I speechify, or now begin it?
I've mighty matters here, much more a deal
Than you would like to larn, or I reveal.

Good friends, and honest, if your looks be true,
And burn all trust if there's no trust in you,
Foremost, and first of all, I mean to say,
I come to night— because I go away——

Oh no, that's wrong; quite wrong, the *first's* the *last*
But never heed—our *future* shall be *past*.
For all *past* favor's then, and kind forbearing,
Still pardoning faults, and condemnation sparing;

Receive the thanks of *one*, whose blundering strain,
May never ax you to forgive, again.
Myself you mind, and my new sarving man—
Myself is Dennis and my Sarvant Dan;

Have left off entertaining guests with beer,
For foreign parts, and foes to volunteer;
Quit drawing corks, a trigger now to pull,
And cut the auld *Red* — for auld *John Bull*.
From Muckoinsli heath's neat snug accommodations,
We go to breathe sweet air, in spice plantations,
The prize of Lord—— och! what's his honor's name;
Tut! never mind—'tis registered by Fame.

Long are we known for giving satisfaction;
I say no more—but bring us into action;
Then see, if Irish pluck and English feeding,
Will bring disparage on their country breeding;
And see if there's a differ in our vein—
From those who've fought in *Egypt* or in *Spain*.

One thing alone is knocking at my heart—
From all these pretty smiling girls to part!
Dear Craters! don't I know how it will grieve ye!
But honour—honour—och, faith I must leave ye.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1813.

This day the keeper of the Common Gaol of Calcutta, brought up, pursuant to orders issued for that purpose, 15 persons, who had given notice of their intention to avail themselves of the late act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and who were confined on the 21st of October last:—after the forms prescribed by the act had been gone through, 13 were discharged, and two persons were remanded; one, on account of his advertisements having been inserted in one only of the two papers pointed out by the Act, and the other owing to his having presented an imperfect list of outstanding debts.

A second release of persons similarly circumstanced, will take place on the 20th instant.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

EXTRAORDINARY.

APRIL 17, 1813.

We lament to state that the H. C. ship Marquis Wellesley, in hauling out of dock, yesterday, got on shore, close to the dock head, and all attempts as yet to get her off have proved fruitless, and there is but too much reason to fear she will be completely lost.

BOMBAY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1813.

Sailed April 15th, Ship Eernaad, Lieutenant H. Hardy, to Bengal.

Arrived ditto 16th, Ship Perseverance, Captain R. Cauty, from Bengal.

Ditto—do. do—Brig Vistal, Lieutenant G. Phillips, from Bushire.

Ditto—do. do—Ship Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. S. Hopburn, from Porbunder.

Ditto—do. 20th—Ship Cumbrian, Captain Edward Cooper, from Bengal.

CEYLON GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, 21st APRIL, 1813.

Point De Galle.—Arrived April the 13th, Brig Generoso Almeida, Captain Jose Bernardo Ribeiro from Mauritius.—17th, Arrived and sailed again Ship Anna, Captain J. Tate, from Bombay bound to Bengal—Passengers Mrs. and Miss La Primoodaye.

Arrived Ship Hamidoo, Nacodah Cooty Coya, from Cannanore.

April 18th, Brig Generosa Almeida, Captain J. B. Ribero, for Bombay.

Trincomale.—Arrived Government Brig Ariel, Captain F. Dickson, from Colombo—Passengers Captain Alms, Lieutenants Cameron, Hayman and Stewart, Assistant Surgeon Hooper and a detachment of Royal Artillery, H. M. 66th Regiment.

April the 10th, Brig Little William, Captain J. H. Barbet, from Point de Galle.—Passengers 27 Convicts in charge of a Detachment of H. M. 3d Ceylon Regiment.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

List of the Members returned to serve in the NEW PARLIAMENT for the several Counties, Cities, Boroughs, &c. in England and Wales, alphabetically arranged.

☞ *Those marked thus (N.) were not in the last Parliament.—Those with a (*) are new for the respective places. All the rest are re-elected.—Those marked (¶) are returned for more than one place.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—* Sir G. Bowyer, Bart.
Albans, St.—T. Halsey, (N.) C. Smith.
Aldborough—H. Fynes, (N.) H. Dawkins.
Aldeburg—* Lord Dufferin, * A. Straban.
Amersham—T. T. Drake, (N.) W. S. Drake.
Andover—* H. Smith, Hon. N. Fellowes.
Anglesea—Hon B. Paget.
Appleby—* J Lowther, (N.) J. Courtenay.
Arundel—¶ * H. H. Molyneux, F. J. Wilder.
Ashburton—Rt. Hon. J. Sullivan, (N.) R. Preston.
Aylesbury—* Lord Nugent, T. Hussey.
Banbury—(N.) Hon. F. S. N. Douglas.
Barnstaple—(N.) Sir M. Lopez, Bart. (N.) Sir E. Coote, K. B.
Bath—Lord J. Thynne, C. Palmer.
Beaumaris—(N.) F. F. Lewis.
Bedfordshire—* Marquis of Tavistock, Pym.
Bedford—(N.) Hon. G. W. Russell, S. Whitbread.
Bedwin—Right Hon. Sir J. Nicholl, Knt. J. H. Leigh.
Beeralston—Lord Novaine, (N.) Hon. H. Percy.
Berkshire—C. Dundas, *Hon. R. Neville.
Berwick—A. A—, (N.) —H. St. Paul.
Beverley—J. Wharton, (N.) C. Forbes.
Bewdley—M. P. Andrews.
Bishop's Castle—W. Clive, J. Robinson.
Bletchingley—(N.) Sir C. Talbot, W. W. Kem
Bodmyn—Right Hon. C. Bathurst, D. Giddy.
Boroughbridge—W. H. Clinton, H. Clinton.
Bossiney—J. A. S. Wortley, Earl of Dysart.
Boston—Hon. P. D. Burrell, W. A. Maddocks.
Brackley—R. H. Bradshawe, (N.) H. Wrottesley.
Bramber—W. Wilberforce, J. Irving.
Breconshire—T. Wood.
Brecon—(N.) C. Morgan.
Bridgenorth—Hon. C. C. Jenkinson, T. Whitmore
Bridgewater—G. Pocock, W. Astell.
Bridport—(N.) W. D. Best, (N.) *H. H. St. Paul
Bristol—R. H. Davis, (N.) J. Protheroe.
Buckinghamshire—Earl Temple, W. Lowndes.
Buckingham—(N.) Lord Ebrington, *W. H. Freemantle.
Callington——S. W. Poyntz, (N.) Sir J. L. Rogers.
Calneg J. Jekyll, *Hon. J. Abercombie.
Cambridgshire—Lord C. S. Manners, Lord F. G. Osborne.
Cambridge—Hon. E. Finch, R. Manners
Cambridge University—Lord Palmerston, J. H. Smith.
Camelford———Leader, Scott.
Canterbury—J. Baker, *S. R. Lushington.
Cardiff—Lord W. Stuart.
Cardiganshire—T. Johnes.
Cardigan—Hon. Colonel Vaughan.
Carlisle—*Sir J. Graham, Bart. (N.) H. Fawcett.
Carmarthenshire—Lord R. Seymour.
Carmarthen—G. Campbell.
Carnarvonshire—Sir R. Williams, Bart.
Carnarvon—Hon. C. Paget.
Castle Rising—*Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, Hon. F. G. Howard.
Cheshire—D. Davenport, (N.) W. Egerton.
Chester—J. Egerton, T. Grosvenor.
Chichester—(N.) Earl of March, *W. Huskison.
Chippenham—Right Hon. R. Peele, (N.) C. Brooke.
Christchurch—Right H. G. Rose, (N.) W. E. Tomline.
Cirencester—*Lord Apsley, H. M. Beach.
Clitheroe—¶*Lord Castlereagh, Hon. R. Curzon.
Cockermouth—Lord Lowther, *¶J. Lowther.
Colchester—¶R. Davis, R. Thornton.
Corfe Castle—H. Beaukes, P. W. Baker.
Cornwall—Sir W. Lemon, Bart. J. H. Tremayne.
Coventry—P. Moore, (N.) J. Butterworth.
Cricklade—(N.) T. Colley, (N.) Pitt.
Cumberland—Lord Morpeth, ¶ J. Lowther.
Dartmouth—A. H. Holdsworth, (N.) T. B. Bastard.
Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.
Denbigh—(N.) Lord Kirkwall.
Derbyshire—Lord G. Cavendish, E. M. Munday.
Derby—Hon. H. F. Cavendish, E. Coke.
Devizes—T. G. Estcourt, J. Smith.
Devonshire—J. P. Bastard, (N.) Sir T. D. Acland, Bt.
Dorchester—C. H. Bouverie, (N.) R. Williams, jun.
Dorsetshire—W. M. Pitt, E. B. Portman.
Dover—C. Jenkinson, J. Jackson.
Downton—Hon. C. D. Bouverie, Sir T. Plumer, Knt.
Droitwich—Hon. A. Foley, Sir T. E. Winnington.
Dunwich—Lord Huntingfield, (N.) M. Barne.
Durhamshire—S. H. V. Tempest, Bt. (N.) Lord Barnard.
Durham—R. J. Lambton, R. Wharton.
East Looe—Sir E. Buller, Bart. D. Vanderheyden.
Edmundsbury—Lord C. Fitzroy, (N.) F. Foster.
Essex—T. A. Houblon, * C. C. Western.
Eversham—W. Manning, H. Howarth.
Exeter—J. Buller, (N.) W. Courtenay.
Eye—(N.) Sir W. Garrow, Knt. M. Singleton.
Flintshire—Sir T. Mostyn, Bart.
Flint—* Sir E. P. Lloyd, Bart.
Fowey—R. Wigram, (N.) Rashleigh.
Gatton—Sir M. Wood, Bt. (N.) W. Congreve.
Germains, St.—(N.) J. Pringle, *H. Colbourne.
Glamorganshire—T. Wyndham.

MADRAS COURIER.

loucestershire—Lord R. E. H. Somerset, Sir B. W. Guise, Bart.
loucester—¶ H. H. Molyneux, R. Morris.
rampound—Hon A. C. Johnstone, (N.) (N.) J. Teed.
rantham—W. E. Welby, (N.) R. Smith.
Grimsby—Sir R. Heron, Bart, J. P. Grant.
Grinstead East—G. W. Canning *J. Stephen.
Guilford—Hon. T. C. Onslow, (N.) A. Onslow.
Hampshire—W. Chute, T. F. Heathcote.
Harwich—Rt. Hon. J. H. Addington, Right Hon. N. Vansittart.
Haslemere—Right Hon. C. Long, R. Ward.
Hastings—Sir H. Hume, Bart. (N.) J. Dawkins.
Haverfordwest—Lord Kensington.
Helston—(N.) W. Horne, (N.) H. Hammersly.
Herefordshire—Sir G. Cotterell, Bart. T. Foley.
Hereford—T. P. Sym'nds. R. P. Scudamore.
Hertfordshire—Hon. T. Brand, Sir J. S. Sebright.
Hertford—Hon. E. S. Cowper, N. Calvert.
Heydon—G. Johnstone, A. Browne.
Heytesbury—(N.) Hon. S. Hood. C. Duncombe.
Higham Ferrers—(N.) W. Plumer.
Hindon—W. Beckford, B. Hobhouse.
Honiton—*R. W. H. Vyse, (N.) G. A. Robinson.
Horsham—*Sir A. Pigot, Knt. *R. Hurst.
Huntingdonshire—Lord Hinchingbrooke, W. H. Fellowes.
Huntingdon—J. Calvert, S. Farmer.
Hythe—Sir J. Peering, (N.) M. White.
Ilchester—* J. W. Ward, (N.) G. Phillips.
pswhich—R. A. Crickitt, (N.) J. Round.
ves, St.—Sir W. Stirling, Bart. (N.) W. P. L. Wellesley.
Kent—Sir E. Knatchbull, Bt. (N.) Sir W. Geary, Bart.
King's Lynn—Lord Walpole, Sir M. B. Folkes, Bt.
Kingston upon Hull—J. Staniforth, (N.) G. W. Denys.
Knaresbourgh—Lord J. Townshend, Lord Ossulston.
ancashire—J. Blackburne, *Lord Stanley.
ancaster—(N.) J. F. Cawthorne, (N.) Col. Doveton.
aunceston—(N.) P. P. Pellew, J. Brogden.
eicestershire—Lord R. Manners, G. A. L. Keck.
eicester—S. Smith, T. Babington.
eominster—(N.) J. Harcourt, (N.) J. W. Lubbock.
iskeard—Hon. W. Eliot. *Hon. C. P. Yorke.
ostwithiel—Right Hon. R. P. Carew, (N.) J. W. Warre.
ewes—T. R. Kemp, G. Shiffner.
incolnshire—Hon. C. Pelham, C. Chaplin.
incoln—J. N. Fazakerley, (N.) Sir H. Sullivan, Bart.
Litchfield—G. Anson, G. G. V. Vernon.
iverpool—*Rt. Hon. G. Canning. ¶ T. Gascoyne.
ondon—Sir W. Curties, Sir J. Shaw, H. C. Combe, (N.) J. Atkins.
eatshall—M. D. Magens, (N.) J. H. Everett.
w—Lord Clive. H. Clive.
Lord Burghersh, H. Fane.
ngton—G. Duckett, (N.) Sir H. B. Neale Bart.
tone—G. Simpson. (N.) Sir E. Brydges, Bart.
n—J. H. Strutt, (N.) B. Gaskell
asbury—(N.) Sir C. Paxton, (N.) W. H. Beach.
an—Lord Duncannon, (N.) J. C. Ramsden.
lborough—Lord Bruce, Hon. W. Stopford.
arlow—O. Williams, P. Grenfell.
awes, St.—. S. M. Bernard, *W. Shipley.
ichael's, St.—John Bruce, (N.) R. G. Hobart.
erionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart.
idhurst—*G. Smith, T. Thompson.
iddlesey—G. Byng, W. Mellish.
ilborne Port—Hon. Sir A. Paget, K. B. (N.) R. W. Casbert.
inehead—J. F. Luttrell. (N.) J. F. Luttrell, jun.
onmouthshire-Ld. A. H. Somerset Sir C. Morgan Bt.
onmouth—Lord C. H. Somerset.
ontgomeryshire—C. W. Wyme.
ontgomery—W. Keene.
orpeth—Hon. W. Howard, William Ord.
ewark—Sir S. Cotton, K. B. H. Willougby.
ewcastle-upon Tyne—(N.) M. W. Ridley, (N.) C. Ellison.
ncastle under Lein—*Earl Gower, (N.) Sir J. F. Boughrey.
ewport, Cornwall—(N.) J. Raine, William Northey.
ewport, Hants—Sir L. T. W. Holmes, (N.) R. Worsley.
Newton, Lancashire—J. F. Blackburne, P. Heron.
Newton, Hants—Hon. G. A. Pelham, B. P. Blashford.
orfolk—Sir H. Ashley, T. W. Coke.
orth. Allerton—Lord Lascelles, H. Pierce.
Northamptonshire—Lord Althorpe, W. R. Cartwright.
Northampton—Earl Compton, W. Hanbury.
Northumberland—J. R. Beaumont, Sir C. Monck.
Norwhich—W. Smith, (N.) C. Harvey.
Nottinghamshire—Lord Newark, *Lord W. C. Bentinck.
Nottingham—J. Smith, (N.) Lord Rancliffe.
Oakhampton—A. Saville. (N.) Lord Graves.
Orford—H. Hon C. Arthbuthnot, *E. Mc'Naghten.
Oxfordshire—Lord F. A. Spencer, J. Fane.
Oxford—J. T Lockhart, (N.) J. A. Wright.
Oxford University—Rt. Hon. W. Scott, Rt. Hon. C. Abbott.
Pembrokeshire—¶ John Owen.
Pembroke—J. Owen.
Penrhyn—H. Swann, (N.) P. Gell.
Peterborough—*Rt. Hon. G. Ponsonby, Rt. Hon. W. Elliott.
Petersfield—H. Jolliffe, G. Canning.
Plymouth—Sir C. M. Pole, Bart. B. Bloomfield.
Plymton Colonel Duckett, J. Macdonald.
Pontefract—¶*Hon. H. Lascelles, B. P. Milnes.
Poole—*M. A. Taylor, B. L. Lester.
Portsmouth—Sir T. Miller, Bart. J. Markham.
Preston—S. Horrocks, (N.) E. Hornby.
Queenborough—(N.) J. Osborne, R. Moorsom.
Radnorshire—W. Wilkins.
Radnor—R. Price.
Reading—C. S. Le Fevre, J. Simeon.
Retford, East—(N.) G. Osbaldeston, (N.) C. Marsh.
Richmond—R. Chaloner, *D. North.
Rippon—Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson, G. Gipps.
Rochester—T. B. Thompson, J. Calcraft.
Romney—(N.) Sir J. Duckworth, K. B. (N.) W. Mitford.
Rutlandshire—(N.) Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. C. N. Noel.
Rye—(N.) T. P. Lamb, Sir H. Sullivan, Bart.
Ryegate—J. Cocks, (N.) Hon. J. S. Cocks.
Saltash—M. Russell, M. G. Prendergast.
Sandwich—*Sir J. S. Yorke, *J. Maryatt.
Salisbury—W. Hussey, Lord Folkstone.
Sarum, Old—J. D. Porcher, (N.) J. Alexander.
Scarborough—Hon. E. Phipps, Rt. Hon. C. M. Sutton.
Shaftesbury—(N.) R. Robson, (N.) A. Gurney.
Shoreham—Sir C. M. Burrell, Bt. T. Shelley.
Seaford—J. Leach, *C. R. Ellis.
Shrewsbury—Hon. C. Bennett, (N.) Sir R. Hill, K. B.
Shropshire—J. Coates, J. K. Powell.
Somersetshire—W. Dickinson, *W. G. Langton.
Southampton—G. H. Rose, (N.) A. Atherley.
Southwark—H. Thornton, (N.) C. Calvert.
Staffordshire—Lord G. L. Gower, E. J. Littleton.
Stafford—(N.) R. Benson, (N.) Col. Wilson.
Stamford—*Lord Henniker, E. Foulkes.
Steyning—*Sir J. Aubrey, Bart. J. M. Lloyd.
Stockbridge—J. F. Barham, G. Porter.
Sudbury—Sir J. C. Hippisley. (N.) C. Wyatt.
Suffolk—T. S. Gooch. (N.) Sir W. Rowley, Bart.
Surrey—(N.) Sir T. Sutton, G. H. Summer.
Sussex—(N.) Sir G. Webster, Bt. (N.) W. Burrell.
Tamworth—Sir R. Peele, Bt. (N.) Lord C. Townshend.
Tavistock—Ld. W. Russell, *Rt. Hn. Col. Fitzpatrick.
Taunton—H. P. Collins, A. Baring.
Tewkesbury—(N.) J. E. Dowdeswell, (N.) J. Martin.
Thelford—T. Creevey, Lord W. Fitzroy.
Thirske—W. Frankland, R. Greenhill.
Tiverton—Rt. Hon. R. Ryder, W. Fitzhugh.
Totness—T. P. Courtenay, (N.) J. Wise.
Tregony—*W. Holmes, (N.) A. Grant.
Truro—*Sir G. Warrender, Bt. J. Lemon.
Wallingford—*E. F. Maitland, W. L. Hughes.
Wareham—(N.) R. Gordon, (N.) H. Broadhead.
Warwickshire—Sir C. Mordaunt, Bt. D. S. Dugdale.
Warwick—Lord Brooke, C. Williams.
Wells—C. Tudway, C. W. Taylor.
Wendover—G. Smith, *T. A. Smith.
Wenlock—Hon. J. Simpson, C. W. Forester.
Webbly—Lord St. Asaph, (N.) W. L. Bathurst.
Westbury—*B. Hall, (N.) B. Shaw.
West Looe—(N.) C. Buller, A. Buller.
Westminster—Lord Cochrane, Sir F. Burdett, Bart.
Westmorland—(N.) Hon. H. C. Lowther, Lord Muncaster.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis—Sir J. Murray, T. Wallace (N.) J. Broadhurst, (N.) H. Trail.
Whitchurch—Hon. W. A. Townshend, Hon. W. Broderick.
Wigan—J. Hodson, R. H. Legh.
ilton—Hon. C. Herbert, R. Sheldon.
Wiltshire—R. Long, (N.) P. C. Methuen.
Winchelsea—C. Bewicke, (N.) W. F. Vane.
Winchester—Sir H. C. J. Mildmay, (N.) R. Maylor.
Windsor—E. Dishbrowe, J. Ramsbottom.
Woodstock—Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart. (N.) W. Thornton.
Worcestershire—Hon. W. B. Lygon, Hon. W. H. Lyttleton.
Worcester—A. Roberts, W. Gordon.
Wooton Basset—(N.) J. Attersol, (N.) J. Kibblewhite.
Wycomb—Sir T. Baring, Bart, Sir J. D. King, Bart.
Yarmouth—(Norfolk)—*W. Loftus, (N.) E. R. Lacon.
Yarmouth—(Hants)—Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bt. R. Wellesley.
Yorkshire—Lord Milton, *Hon. H. Lascelles.
York—Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart, Hon. Dundas.

Berwick, Co.—George Baillie, Esq.
Forfar, Co.—The Hon. W. Ramsay Maule, Bart.
Edinburgh, Co.—Sir George Clerke, Bart.
Stirling, Co.—Sir Chas. Edmonstone, Bart.

IRISH MEMBERS RETURNED.

Armagh, City.—Doctor Duigenan.
Limerick, Do.—Col. Vereker.
Kilkenny, Do.—Col. Blundell.
Waterford, Do.—Sir John Newport, Bart.
Trinity, College—W. C. Plunkett, Esq.
Monaghan, Co.—C. P. Leslie, and R. T. Dawson, Esq.
Longford, Co.—Sir T. Fetherstone, Bart. and Visc. Forbes.
Queen's Country—W. W. Pole, and Sir H. Parnell.
Tyrone, Co.—Right Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Bart. and T. Knox.
Cavan, Co.—Hon. Col. Barry, and N. Sneyd, Esq.
Sligo, Co.—C. O'Hara, and E. S. Cooper, Esq.
Kildare, Co.—Lord H. Fitzgerald, and R. Latouche, Esq.
Kerry, Co.—J. Crosbie, Esq. and Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald.
Armagh, Co.—W. Richardson, and W. Brownlow, Esq.
Waterford, Co.—Sir W. C. Beresford, and R. Power, Esq.
rogheda, Co.—and Town.—H. M. Ogle, Esq.
Kinsale.—H. Martin, Esq.
Ennis.—Gen. G. Walpole.
New Ross.—C. Lee, Esq.
Donnegal, Co.—Sir J. Stuart, Bart. and Gen. G. V. Hart.
Clonmel.—Right Hon. Wm. Bagnell.

CORK ELECTION.

Col. Longfield	390
Sir N. G. Colthurst, Bart.	237
Hon. C. Hutchinson	233

CARLOW.—On Thursday, the 22d, the Election for the County of Carlow came on. The Candidates were Messrs. LA TOUCHE, BAGENAL and BRUEN—Fourth day's Poll:

Col. Latouche	331
Mr. Bruen	296
Mr. Bagenal	165

GALWAY (TOWN) ELECTION.

Hon. F. Ponsonby	139
Mr. V. Blake	133

GALWAY (County) ELECTION.—When the Poll closed on Saturday evening, the gross totals were as follow, viz.

Mr. James Daly	1408
Mr. D. B. Daly	1028
Colonel Eyre	404

KILKENNY CITY ELECTION.

For Colonel Blunden	14
Mr. Colles	5

COUNTYOF LEITRIM ELECTION—OCT. 21

J. Latouche	2013
H. J. Clements	1555
L. White	769

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—Eighth Day.

Bagwell	1838
Mathew	1769
Prittrie	1894

FRENCH PAPERS.

The *Journal de Paris*, of July 29, contains the following article:—

"Whilst events present themselves in the North of Europe with such rapidity, that the attention, always satisfied, is never satiated. Whilst Poland resembles children under the flags of its august liberator, the people of another continent enter on their side in that great movement, which agitates the whole world, and is to fix its destiny. Spanish America endeavours to take its rank among independent nations; and the United States, fatigued with the commercial tyranny of England, draw from the scabbard Washington's sword, which once already has humbled British pride. The efforts of the American's cause a great interest to those who recollect with what insulting hauteur they have been treated by the English Government, who always considered them as rivalled colonies. The probable consequence of this new war will be, to give a mortal blow to that system of monopoly which England for two centuries so obstinately pursued, and which becomes weaker in proportion as it becomes more extended, because it is contrary to the natural rights and prosperity of other nations.

"On casting one's eyes upon the map of Northern America, it is immediately perceived that the English still hold vast ...aht parts of on the continent; the most im Scotland—masters which are Canada and New the navigation of of Canada, they command om Mont Real to St. Lawrence's River fi navigable for large Quebec. This River is ther to England or ships, which transport cles of the first neces- the English Antillas ar of these rivers is prosity. The navigat time station of Halifax, contected by the m capital of New Scotland This sidered as th ly advantage which the English is not the in the possession of Canada; it affords them the means of eluding the Non-intercourse Laws passed by the American Congress. From Mont Real to Fort St. Jean, the distance by land is very inconsiderable, therefore this town has become an entreport for English goods, which by Lake Champlain are easily introduced into the States of Vermont and New York.

"War once commenced between the United States and England, the latter will quickly be deprived of all those advantages which feed her pride and cupidity. The Americans have only to give to the inhabitants on the frontiers of Canada, liberty to invade that country, and it will soon be delivered from the English dominion. Vermont State alone has frequently offered at its own expences to conquer Canada, whose frontiers are open on all sides, and which has for its defence only a few English Regiments, and a Militia more dangerous then useful, because a national antipathy still exists in all its force between the French and their Rulers. Quebec is a strong place; but the events of the war, in which the brave Montcalm perished, prove that it cannot long resist after the remainder of the Province is conquered. If it cannot be taken by main force, it may easily be reduced by famine, particularly during the winter, by cutting off all the communications, by means of which its garrison receives subsistance. It is probable the Americans will strike the first blow on this part of the Continent, and that considerations so simple will not escape their sagacity.

"The effects of the conquest of Canada can alone be appreciated by those who thoroughly understand that country, and the resources which England for some years has drawn from it. From that time the station at Halifax would become an useless expence, and the British Antillas, which receive the principal part of their supplies from Canada, would be exposed to famine, and of consequence fall into the hands of that nation which would feed them. An important debouche is cut off from English merchandize; the London capitalists interested in the fur trade would be deprived of their incomes, perhaps of their capital, and fresh bankruptcies would shake public credit and private fortune.

"The English Government, ever faithful to its incendiary policy, had raised the savages against the United States, in the hope that this new war would have diverted the attention of the Americans, or made them fear a rupture with Great Britain. This hope has been deceived—the savages, worthy allies of the British Minister, have been defeated by the army of the United States; I know not what prophet, raised up by the Cabinet of St. James's, who came at an unfavourable time, has been hung. Enlightened men have discovered in this system corruption *a la Pitt*, and the indignation against England has risen to the greatest pitch."

STATE OF FRANCE.

[The following letter from a very intelligent writer, have no doubt will be found interesting, as it co tains a correct representation of the state of societ and informs us of the real effect of the Government Bonaparte on the French people. It will, perhap have the salutary effect too of teaching us the val of that liberty we do enjoy.]

"DOVER, AUGUST 17.

"An American vessel is just come in he direct from Dunkirk; she has 106 persons board, as passengers, principally families bou to the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique, in the West Indies, among whom is one family nearly related to the unfortunate Josephine; many of them are recently from Paris, &c. From some of the most intelligent with whom I conversed, I gathered the following information:—That the most fearful silence prevails among all classes of peoples respecting the state of public affairs in France; that although great distress and misery prevails, not the least sign of murmuring or discontent is expressed or allowed; that all information of an onpleasant nature is wholly forbidden in the public journals, and suppressed in private conversation; and that every occurrence of a favourable nature is not only enlarged on by the press, but persons are employed to circulate it; that the people in France are wholly ignorant of the plans or proceedings of the French armies, either in the Peninsula or in Russia; no private letters from either armies being allowed to be received, except when they have to announce a victory. All they know is, that for some months past some thousands of light waggons have been made, much narrower than the usual size, all the wheels of the same height, and the shafts to be moved either before or behind; those have been forwarded through France, into with all the disposable army plete stand in all the manu That trade is at a mercial towns; and that every necessary of life is extremely dear, particularly bread, which is more felt than any other article, the two-penny loaf being less in size than our's and of inferior quality. That public works, such as canals, roads, bridges, &c. are carrying on with great avidity, and on the most expensive and extensive scale; and on these occasions the Spanish prisoners are generally employed. That at the present moment a new army is raising in France, entitled the "Army of the King of Rome," consisting entirely of boys from the age of 12 to 18; and that a few days before they came from Dunkirk, a report was public there, that Bonaparte had made peace with the Russians; and that the conditions were—that Russia should deliver up some of her maritime towns to France, guarantee the independence of Poland, and pay one hundred millions of livres to France for the expences she had incurred: the report was not credited.

"The intelligence of the desert of Marmont was known in France on Friday last."

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Bellary, on the 20th instant, the Lady of William Fallowfield, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces under Colonel Dowse, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday, the 20th ultimo, at Arcot, the Lady of Captain Vernon, 22d Light Dragoons, of a Son.

On the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Lewis De Fries, Esq. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Salem, on the 21st of April, on his way to Bangalore, Lieut. C. T. Ellis, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, leaving a Mother, Wife and two Children to lament his loss.

At Bangalore, on Sunday the 14th March, the Lady of Colonel Adams, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons and Commanding that Station, sincerely lamented.

On Tuesday evening, the 13th Instant, at Cuddalore, in her 16th year, after a long, tedious illness, which she bore with the most pious resignation, Catharine, second daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Haslewood, Commanding at that station.—A most tiful, interesting young Lady, of amiable, nd engaging manners, and a sweetness of dispos never surpassed —The grief of her afflicted parents, relations, and friends, and all who knew her, on her being thus early called to another and better world, is soothed by a conviction of her now enjoying the certain reward of a life passed in innocence.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 7th instant, Mr. John Horan, to Miss Catherine Nicolson.

BENGAL BIRTH.

At the Presidency, on Saturday last, the 10th instant, the Lady of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Member of the Supreme Council, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Saturday the 2d April, between 8 and 9 o'clock, departed this life, John Barretto, Esq. aged twenty years, three months, and eighteen days. Being the only surviving son of the late Lois Barretto, E he was heir to his immense property, of which pleased Divine Providence to spare his life, of a few months would have placed him in intire management, and left him to dispense the gifts of fortune in the encouragement of Trade, the promotion of merit, and the relief of worth oppressed by indigence.

On Wednesday the 7th instant, Master William Urquhart, Son of Mr. John Urquhart, aged 2 years, 8 months and 23 days.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Heneage Earl of Aylsford, Thomas Hammersley, Esq. Banker.

On Friday, October 13th, Moolvey Meer Abdool Ali, a Native of Lucknow. Professor of Oriental Literature in the college at Hallybury.

Sir Culling Smith, Bart.

The Earl of Kenmare.

MADRAS:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY JOHN FREIZE, SECOND-LINE, POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

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MADRAS COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1813.

INDIA GAZETTE
Extraordinary.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1813.

It is with feelings of the utmost satisfaction, that we are enabled to confirm in the most ample manner, and on the most unquestionable authority, the statements relative to the distressed and perilous situation of the French Army in Russia, some time ago received by the way of Constantinople.

The official details of the latter operations of the campaign, are given at length in a letter from Lord Cathcart to His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and published in the London Gazette of the 8th of December, a copy of which, having been conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope by the *Horatio* Frigate, the same has been sent on to Bengal by the Ship *Maitland*, and has this day reached town.

The contents of the above important document have been most politely communicated to this office, and shall be republished with all practicable despatch.

In the mean while, it may be sufficient to notice, that the *enemy had evacuated Moscow*, and were retreating in the direction towards Smolensk, under every circumstance of distress and disaster.

General Wittgenstein had also obtained very signal successes against the remainder of the French forces in Poland, and had retaken the town of Witepsk on the line by which the French Army was attempting to retreat.

The Russians continued to resist every proposal of negociation.

The Ship *Maitland*, Capt. Stevens, which is the bearer of the above news, sailed from England, on the 10th of November, and from the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th of February. She anchored at Diamond Harbour yesterday.

The *Horatio* sailed from England on the 11th of December, and arrived at the Cape on the 5th of February.

The regular packets of the *Maitland* had not reached town when this paper went to the press.

We have hitherto been unable to collect any intelligence relative to the progress of the war in the Peninsula.

It is reported that the Earl of Moira had accepted a high office, under the present administration. We have not heard of any other political changes.

The ships *Cornwall*, *Baring*, and *Barrosa*, from this port, had arrived in England.

The *Claudine*, and other ships were preparing to return to Bengal; and his Majesty's Frigate *Racehorse* was expected to sail from England in all December.

The reports hitherto received of the home markets are on the whole rather favorable. 2700 chests of Indigo had been cleared out at the India-house in September, and about 800 chests in October.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

"*Cape of Good Hope, Feb.* 10, 1813.

"I write by the *Maitland*, an Extra ship for Bengal, which left England on the 15th November, with the Java Frigate.

"The *Horatio* Frigate, that left England on the "11th December, arrived here on the 5th of this "month, and brings us glorious news of the Russi-"ans beating the French, and refusing the offer of "peace made to them by Napoleon. Murat has "been completely beaten, with the loss of 10,000 "men and all his baggage; the Prince of Poland "killed, and three Generals taken prisoners, with 38 pieces of cannon, and one eagle. Bonaparte is trying to escape, with a large force, from his army."

Passengers per Maitland:—Mrs. Streyen and two daughters; Mrs. Harton and infant child; Mrs. Gardner; Miss Elizabeth Burchet; Miss Mary Ann Burchet; Miss Mary P. Oliver; Miss Anne McGrath; Mr. Thomas Harton, Company's Agent at Kedgeree; Mr. Gilbert Ogilvie Gardner, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Daniel Holst, Do.; Mr. Richard Scougall, Free Marriner; Mrs. Sarah Shephard; Nineteen Native Women Servants; Nine Do. Men Servants; Seventy-three Lascar Passengers.

☞ *We have now the gratification to publish Lord Cathcart's despatches; than which a more important or interesting document perhaps never issued from the press. Having been taken from a manuscript copy, there may be some errors in the names of persons and places, for which we have to apologize, but we believe, they are not numerous.*

EXTRACT
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1812.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 8, 1812.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, were yesterday received from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia by Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Petersburgh; Nov. 11, 1812.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that Bonaparte has escaped from the Government of Moscow, and has followed the road to Smolensko, by which he came.

Generals Count Platon and Count Orloff Denezoff have been incessantly in his rear and on both flanks of his line of march. The former attacked a position defended by Infantry and cannon, which he carried, taking two colours, twenty-two pieces of artillery and such prisoners as could be saved. Count Orloff Denezoff has likewise met with resistance, which, he has every where overpowered, and has taken many trophies and quantities of baggage, ammunition, waggons, with prisoners and some ordinance.

From the quantities of ammunition blown up by the enemy, and from the state of the road described to be covered with the bodies of the dead men and horses, the retreat of the rear divisions of the French is stated to have every character of continued flight.

On the 3d of November, General Millaradovitch, with the column under his command, reached the main road near Viasma, where he had a sharp engagement with the rear-guard, which is reported by the prisoners to have been composed of the divisions of Beauharnois, of Davoust, and Ney. Their divisions in vain attempted to arrest his progress; and, after several brilliant charges by the Russian cavalry, were driven through the town of Viasma at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to Erenena by the light cavalry under General Plantow. In this attack, the Infantry regiment of Pernoff, led by its Colonel, General Thelogiokoff, and by Major-General Paikeirtch, formed the head of the column, and charged into the town with drums beating and colours flying.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded in this affair, is stated to be at least six thousand, with two thousand five hundred prisoners; among which are General Pillier of the artillery and Colonel Morat, Aide-de-camp to Marshal Davoust.

In the course of the pursuit from Viasma great numbers of the enemy were killed; one standard, and three pieces of cannon were taken, and upwards of one thousand men made prisoners.

In the former part of the retreat, Remuse Secretary to the Duke of Bassano, was taken with all the chancery.

Referring to the relations which have been regularly transmitted for more minute details of the several actions, I will briefly recapitulate the few great movements which have taken place, since the arrival of the French at Moscow.

Marshall Kutusoff continued in his position behind the river Pokhra, till the 28th October, covering the old road to Kalouga, the Stoula and Rezan roads; but having made occasional movements on the same line, according as the enemy's operations appeared to point to either flank.

In the mean while, the enemy, by his own 20th Bulletin, and by his conduct, seems to have been for some time uncertain of the position of the Russian army. As soon as it was ascertained, a considerable portion of the army under Murat occupied the intermediate country between Moscow and Pokhra.

It was presumed, that the French having it in their power to bring forward their whole force to either flank of Murat's position would endeavour to manœuvre so as to induce Marshall Kutusoff to retire behind the Oka, in order to procure a more extensive theatre of Ground, with the convenience of moving either on Kalouga or Smolensko; to avoid which, and with a view to preserve a more certain conveyance for Provisions and reinforcements from the South, and the same time to hold the command of the Smolensko road, the Russian army began its march, to occupy the position behind the river Nara, changing the front to the right, upon a parallel to the old Kaluga road.

The position, strong in itself, and strengthened by art, was not likely to be attacked in front; but it was of course foreseen, that if it were to be attacked, a previous disposition must be made by the enemy on the new Kalouga road, to turn the left and rear of the position; and the Marshall professed his readiness to meet the enemy upon that ground.

The movement was completed on the 3d, of October. On the 4th of October a smart affair of advanced guards took place, with most decisive success on the side of the Russians; which was followed on the 5th of October, by the Flag of Truce sent by Bonaparte, with an overture to obtain an armistice and to open a negociation, which was rejected.

At this period, several considerable detachments were made to harrass the enemy which appear to have been conducted with equal skill and success. The most important of these, was the one against Varrea, which place was taken by assault on the 14th of October.

On the 16th of October, several Regiments of Cossacks having arrived, it was proposed to attack Murat. The attack did not take place till the 18th of October.

The enemy, after this affair, of which I had the honor to transmit to your Lordship, a report in my despatch, retreated behind the little river Mocza.

Bonaparte was not heard of out of Moscow or its vicinity, till after this period.

The only detachment of any importance made by the French on a northern direction, was the one stationed at Demitrioff, which was recalled in great haste, as soon as the evacuation of Moscow was determined on. The Russians occupied the latter city on the 22d of October,—with the loss of Lieutenant General Wenzengerode, most treacherously carried off, with his Aide-de-Camp Capt. Nareshkip, while advanced with a flag of truce to remonstrate against a protracted and unnecessary resistance on the part of the rear guard.

On the 21th of October, the French army was reconnoitred by an Officer of Cossacks belonging to the corps of Moscow, who say four Camps, one on the New Kalouga road near Borossk, and three on the left bank of the Protra.

In the night of the 24th of October, General Dorocoff was ordered to occupy Mala Jarasloff, a post town on the New Kalouga, between Borossk and that place. That General already found it occupied in force by a French detachment. A very obstinate contest immediately took place; in the course of which, the troops on both sides were reinforced, and the town was taken and retaken eleven times.—The Marshall, in the mean while, put his army in motion by the left, and arrived at Mala Jorasloff; establishing his Head-quarters two verst, to the southward of that town; which was burned and detaching a considerable corps under General platon, to Medina, on his left where he took eleven pieces of cannon and left the ground covered with dead.

The obstinacy of this contest for Mala Joraslof, with other circumstances, tended to confirm the Field Marshall's opinion, that the object of the enemy was to force a passage to the southern provinces and, although there were also strong grounds to believe, that he was prepared to attempt a retreat upon Smolensko, and by Vilna to the Niemen, yet the Marshall deemed it necessary to direct his principal attention to the roads pointing to the southward, and, with a view to obtain more complete command of them, retired to a position within forty versts of Kalouga near Gorka.

Finding that the enemy was moving by Verrea on Mojaisk, he again advanced upon Medina, and having received intelligence that the French Head-quarters were on the 30th of October at Coloke, a Monastery not far from Borodino, he formed his disposition to attempt to intercept him near Smolensko.

Planto and the Cossacks having been detached for the purpose of harrassing and surrounding the enemy, Marshal Kutusoff reinforced General Millaradovitch's corps to upwards of 18,000 men, and directing him to march by his left towards Viasma, the Marshal himself proceeded by Spaskoi and Caliska, in a paralled direction to that allotted to General Millaradovitch. The main road forming an arch, these parallel lines of march were shorter, but exposed to greater difficulties, the roads being less practicable.

The head of General Millaradovitch's column reached the main road first, near Viasma, the Head Quarters of Marshal Kutusoff were established at the Village of Biscovoi, a little to the Southward of Viasma.

In regard to the French Army, it appears by the papers of a Commissary General, who was made prisoner, that they victualled one hundred and twenty thousand men, but that their efficient force was reduced to eighty five thousand at the period of the evacuation of Moscow, and that Bonaparte had contracted with a Company of Jews for a supply of provisions in the line of his retreat. His guards and some select corps, have been nursed with peculiar care, and kept as much as possible out of action, and these corps appear to have preceded the retreat of the remaining troops.

It is reported that, Bonaparte travels in a coach, accompanied by Murat, who has received a contusion in his knee, and Berthier.

It is hardly to be conceived, that his rear guard at least can continue its march without halting; in which case, with the assistance of the light troops, the Russian army will be enabled to overtake them. They have before them the gallant and active Count Wittgenstein, whose character for zeal and enterprize is so well established; and they have also, on the Minsk road to encounter Admiral Therchehagoff with the Moldavian army, which it is to be hoped may have time and notice either to unite with Count Wittgenstein, to wait for them on the above-named road, or to move to either flank.

Marshal Kutusoff has sent out among others a considerable detachment which was at Elnea nearer to Smolensko, under Lieutenant General Shepetoff on the 1st of November, and which may have the means of interposing delay.

Thus the fruits of the incursion of the French to Moscow, at the expence of the lives of so many brave officers and men, seem to have been limited to the burning and destruction of that city, and to the ruin and desolation of the inhabitants and proprietors near the great road and in the vicinity of Moscow; while, on the other hand, it will to the latest period of history reflect on the spirit and patriotism of the Russian Empire.

The last accounts from Count Wittgenstein are dated the 3d November at Tehasnik, two stages east of Sepel. After the affair of Polotzk, that General detached a corps to observe MacDonald; whilst he sent General Steenheil on the road to Vilna, who, after having cut off the Bavarian corps from that of St. Cyr, and entirely dispersed it, with the loss of cannon and colours, joined Count Wittgenstein, who proceeded to attack the remainder of the French under the command of L'Grand, Marshal St. Cyr having retired on account of his wound. This corps was reinforced by Marshal Victor at the head of 15,000 men; and, having taken post near Tehasnik, was there defeated on the 31st October by Count Wittgenstein; who, considering the enemy's position a good one for himself, has continued to occupy it, detaching a corps to take possession of Witepsk.

Admiral Tehrehazoff's last dispatches of the 22d October, from Breslitow, report the success of a detachment under General Tehaptitz; who, on the 20th of October took the Polish General Konotkoff, with the whole of the 3d Regiment of Hulans of the French Guard.—Prince Schwartzenberg had crossed the Cog, without giving the Admiral an opportunity of bringing him to action.

Admiral Tchechagoff and Count Wittgenstein had reciprocally sent detachments to ascertain each others position.

Sir Robert Wilson, with his usual activity, has been in every action, and has contrived to see every remarkable occurrence; his last dispatches are dated at Viasma, the 4th of November, his accounts totally agree with the official bulletin, which have been published here.

Lord Tyrconnell has joined Admiral Tebichagoff, by whom he has been received with every possible attention. His letters of the 22d of October, have been received by Sir Robert Wilson at Viasma, and by myself. His Lordship speaks in high terms of the condition of all the corps of that army, which he until then, the means of seeing.

Having obtained the Emperor's permission for Major General Domberg, to serve as a Volunteer in the army under General Count Wittgenstein, I have given to that General Officer instructions similar to those of Sir Robert Wilson and Lord Tyrconnel, and I expect by the next Courier to have the pleasure of learning his safe arrival at the head-quarters of that army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

November 12th. It having been found impracticable to pass the Neva, the messenger has been detained until this morning I have now the honor to enclose herein, the report of the capture of Witepsk, by General Count Wittgenstein; who has made Prisoner the Commanding Officer of the enemy's forces.

BULLETIN.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 11th, 1812.

Witepsk is taken by Count de Wittgenstein. The General Count Ponget, who commanded the Troops, is made Prisoner, as well as Colonel Chavondes, the Commandant of the Town.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 15th, 1812.

My Lord,

I avail myself of the departure of a Spanish Courier, to acquaint your Lordship, that several Officers arrived here in the course of last night, despatched from the head quarters of Marshall Kutusoff, at Elnee on the 9th Nov.

The Field Marshall reports, that the flight of the enemy continues with increased precipitation, and that the pursuit, by the several corps of the Russian army has been constant, vigorous and successful. A part only of the relation of the affairs which have taken place, has as yet been published The remainder is in the press The following are the most important particulars.

On the 5th of November, General Millaradovitch reached a village forty versts from Viasma, on the road to Smolensko, in pursuit of the enemy. General Platow marched to the right of the road to endeavour to reach the head of the column, while the main army moved on the left of it, under the Field Marshal, towards Elnee.

Sir Robert Wilson describes the march on the main road, as one which exhibited scenes of destruction without example in modern War, from the number of dead and dying men and carcases of horses, many of them cut up for food, peasant's houses every where on fire, ammunition-carriages blowing up, and quantities of wreck of every description.

It may be observed, that the frost is set in, & the thermometer is stated to have been from 10 to 15 degrees.

The effect of famine, fatigue and cold upon a flying army, through a country full of exasperated peasants, may be easily understood.

In the course of this march, the Cossacks took two standards from the Hulan of the Imperial Guard, who are left behind with the army now retreating; & the enemy also abandoned a howitzer.

On the morning of the 7th Nov. General Millaradovitch entered Dorogubagsh. The enemy attempted some resistance, but was driven from his advantageous position by the Russian chasseurs, with the loss of three hundred men taken prisoners, exclusive of the sick & wounded. In this attack, and on the preceding day, one howitzer and three guns were taken, and upwards of one hundred and forty Amunition-waggons. The men killed at this place must have been very great; but I have not yet heard it estimated. Two Russian Officers of note were retaken on this occasion. The enemy are described to be in a state of much insubordination; and it was understood, that their march was directed upon Smolensko.

On the 9th of November, Marshall Kutusoff had arrived at Elnee, where he received a report from General Platow, of his having overtaken four divisions of the French Army, under the command of Beauharnois, upon the road from Dorogobugsh, to Doughootchstchina.

That General states, that the Cossacks charged through this body, dividing it into two parts, with great slaughter; and the capture of sixty-two pieces of ordnance, which had been already brought in and counted, and some standards, many plans and papers of consequence, and upwards of 3000 prisoners, among which, as well as among the killed, are many Officers of rank and distinction.

Part of the remains of the corps fled in the direction of Dorogobugsh, and the other part in the direction of Doughootchstchena, closely pursued by the Cossacks and light cavalry.

General Sanson, Quarter-Master General of the whole French army, was taken with 500 men of different ranks, upon the right flank of General Platow, near Doughootschschina.

Major-General Kutusoff, who has been entrusted with the command of the corps lately under the orders of General Wiltgengerod had, by extraordinary forced marches, reached the main army with his Cavalry.

An Officer has been intercepted, with letter from Beauharnois, which will be published to-morrow, and which will afford undeniable proof of the state in which Bonaparte has left this part of his army. These letters are addressed to Berthier.

It does not appear, that the march of the French Guards and of the 1st division, has been effected without great loss, many of their bodies having been found on the road.

Field-Marshall Kutosof intended to continue his march upon Krasnoy, two stages beyond Smolensko, leaving that town upon his right hand and intersecting the communications towards Mohiloff.

I have not heard, that it is ascertained where Bonaparte himself was on the 9th of November.

The first Bulletin, containing General Platow's report, is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

(TRANSLATION.)

Marshal Prince Kutusoff's report to His Imperial Majesty, dated from the Village of Barhovo, near Viasma, November 5, 1812.

I have the honor to announce to your Imperial Majesty, that, since my report of the 1st of November of the movements of General Platoff, near the Monastrey of Klolotz, Aide de-Camp, General Count L'Arloff Denisof attacked, at different points near the town of Viasma, the remainder of the enemy's regiments, which had been beaten and which were still there. They resisted with obstinacy, but were repulsed every where.

In this affair, we took one cannon and forty waggons, with their baggage camisiere, the Secretary of the Duke of Bassano and his Chancery, two Officers, and three Commissaries, belonging to Marshall Ney's corps, with one hundred and thirty Soldiers, were made Prisoners. On the morning of the 3d November, General Milaradovitch attacked the enemy near Viasma. The battle lasted, till the enemy retired into the town, from whence he was driven out by the bayonet, by the 11th and 26th divisions, under the command of Major Generals Paskwitch and Ichoglokoff. The Infantry Regiment of Pernow being at the head of the column, entered the first into the town, with drums beating and colours flying; and made way for the other troops through the corps of the enemy.

According to the reports of the prisoners, three of the enemy's corps were engaged, that of the three King of Naples, & those of Marshall Davoust and Ney.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, is six thousand men; and we have taken two thousand five hundred prisoners, amongst whom is General Panthen of the artillery, the chief of Marshall Davoust's Etat Major, and 4th Colonel Morat. Our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed five hundred men; and after the taking of Viasna, our advanced guard marched through that town, and took a post upon the Smolensko road; while our light infantry under the order of General Platoff, pursued the enemy as far as Ereinna.

One colour and three pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands; and without reckoning the great number of killed, with which the roads are covered, we have taken one thousand prisoners besides the killed and wounded.

(TRANSLATION.)

INTERCEPTED LETTERS FROM THE VICEROY OF ITALY TO THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL.

Laselie, Nov. 7, 1812.

I have the honor to inform your Highness, that I marched out this morning at 4 o'Clock; but the difficulties of the ground, and the slipperiness of the roads obstructed the movements of my army to such a degree, that it has not been possible for its vanguard to reach this place till six o'Clock this evening, and that the rear has been prevented from taking up a nearer position than two leagues behind us.

From two to four o'Clock, the enemy has been hovering on my right. He attacked almost at the same time with Artillery, Cossacks and Dragoons, the van, the centre and the rear. In the van, he discovered an opening, of which he profited, to penetrate and carry off two Battalions' guns, which were drawing up a very steep acclivity. The 9th Regiment of Infantry hastened to the spot; but the field-pieces were already taken.

Upon the rear, the enemy fired with four pieces of ordance; and General Ornans thinks (without being possitive) that he saw some Infantry on each of the two other points. There were two field-pieces.

Your Highness will easily conceive, that being encumbered with my heavy baggage, which has been restored to me, as well as with a numerous Artillery, whereof upwards of four hundred horses have died to day, my position is sufficiently critical. I shall however continue my march, and set out very early, in order to reach Cologui. From thence I mean to send out reconnoitring parties, and according to the information they may bring me, I shall either take the road of Doubbat china or Bruzo.

I am, &c.

Before passing the Voss, Nov, 5, 1812.

I enclose your highness a letter which I wrote yesterday; but which could not come to hand as the Omeer was taken into a wrong road by his guide.

Your highness will be surprised to find, that I am only arrived at the Voss. Yet I set out this morning at five o'clock from Zasili; but the road is so intersected by ravines, that it required extraordinary efforts to arrive here. I am sorry to find myself reduced to the diagreeable necessity, of owing to you, the sacrifices which we have made, in order to hasten our march. The last three days' journey have cost the Army two thirds of its Artillery. Yesterday, four hundred horses perished, and to day perhaps twice as many, not including the great number of horses which I had caused to be added, both for military and private carriages. Sometimes, all the horses that were drawing a carriage perished at once. Several carriages were even furnished three times with fresh sets.

The army has not been harrassed in its progress today. Only a few cossacks have appeared, without Artillery; for which I cannot account. If I may believe the report of a Voltigeur, who was sent out marauding, a column of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry is taking the same direction with us, namely towards Douboutchina. To night, I intend sending a strong reconnoisance to Douboutchina, and hope to arrive there to-morrow, if the enemy does not prevent it by serious opposition; for I must frankly own to your Highness, the sufferings during the last three days have so much dispirited the soldiers, that I think them little able at present to make an effort. Many men have died with hunger or cold; others being driven to desperation, suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy.

I am, &c.

MADRAS.
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